

CLASSIFICATIONS

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A GUIDE TO MAJOR ABS CLASSIFICATIONS

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

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PREFACE

Classification is one of the cornerstones of statistics. Without the accurate and systematic arrangement of data according to common properties, statistical output can be neither reliable nor comparable.

Over the years, the ABS has expanded greatly the scope and sophistication of its classification systems and methods. Comprehensive classifications now exist in many fields. Regular reviews are conducted to ensure that economic and social changes are reflected in the classifications, and where relevant and possible, Australian statistical classifications are integrated with international standards.

This Guide is intended to provide an overview of the major ABS classifications and assist users wishing to gain a broad understanding of these classifications, which, in turn, will help with interpreting and analysing ABS statistics.

It is hoped that the Guide will also encourage wider use of national classification systems by other producers of statistics. Unfortunately, through lack of use of national classifications and standards, many public and private sector organisations generate statistics that cannot be used in conjunction with the statistical output of the ABS and other bodies.

While recognising that this lack of integration is sometimes necessary owing to specialist requirements, often it arises through lack of knowledge about national statistical standards. The Guide aims to make some contribution to solving that problem in the classification field.

Greater use of a common statistical framework throughout Australia not only increases efficiency, but also enriches the data that can be drawn upon by the community in decision-making.

The development of this publication has been undertaken by officers of both the Victorian and Central Offices of the ABS and I would like to thank the officers concerned for their efforts.

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

March 1991

Introduction

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is the official statistical organisation for the Commonwealth and State Governments and as such provides statistical information on a wide variety of economic and social topics.

Each year the ABS produces nearly two thousand separate statistical bulletins with the data contained therein classified according to a variety of national and international standards.

This Guide provides an introduction to the major classifications developed and utilised by the ABS. It outlines the structure and purpose of each of these major classifications and the statistical units to which the classification is applied. Statistical units in general are the units of observation in a statistical series, ie the basic entities about which data are recorded and which are then classified and aggregated to provide the official statistics. Examples of statistical units include businesses, farms, motor vehicles, building sites, persons, households and families.

Apart from the major classifications described in this Guide, many other classifications are used by the ABS. Some have been developed jointly with other agencies and others taken directly from international use (eg the International Classification of Diseases produced by the World Health Organisation and the Standard International Trade Classification produced by the United Nations). A listing of some other classifications used, together with the name and telephone number of a contact officer, is given in the Appendix.

The classifications contained in the Guide have been ordered to reflect their main use and the statistical units to which they are applied, with those that are applied to both economic and social statistical units appearing first.

Related publications

The ABS produces a wide range of statistical bulletins, books, manuals, guides, information papers and other publications. Information on these and ABS classifications can be found in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The publications mentioned

in this Guide are generally available across the counter of all ABS Bookshops. An order form is enclosed with this publication.

ABS Bookshops and Offices are located at:

3rd Floor
St Andrews House
Cnr Kent and Bathurst Sts
SYDNEY
Telephone (02) 268 4620

Ground Floor
41 Currie Street
ADELAIDE
Telephone (08) 237 7582

Level 5
Rialto North Tower
525 Collins Street
MELBOURNE
Telephone (03) 615 7829

1st Floor
175 Collins Street
HOBART
Telephone (002) 20 5800

20th Floor
313 Adelaide Street
BRISBANE
Telephone (07) 222 6350

6th Floor
MLC Building
81 Smith Street
DARWIN
Telephone (089) 81 3456

Level 1
Hyatt Centre
30 Terrace Road
PERTH
Telephone (09) 323 5143

1st Floor Unit 5
Cameron Offices
Chandler Street
BELCONNEN, ACT
Telephone (06) 252 5249

Electronic services

DISCOVERY. Key *656# for selected current economic, social and demographic statistics.

AUSSTATS. Thousands of up-to-date time series are available on this ABS on-line service. For further information phone the AUSSTATS help desk on (06) 252 6017.

TELESTATS. This service provides:

- foreign trade statistics tailored to user requirements. Further information is available on (06) 252 5404.
- text and tables for selected Main Economic Indicators publications. Further information is available on (06) 252 5405.

Consultancy services

For these services or more information telephone (06) 252 6201.

ASGC

Australian Standard Geographical Classification

Introduction

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is the principal Australia-wide geographical classification of the ABS used in the collection, compilation and provision of geographically classified statistics. It incorporates a number of hierarchic structures of geographic areas (also referred to as spatial units) and defines the individual structures and the area types of which each structure is composed. Each geographic area in the classification is identified by a unique numeric code.

Purpose of the classification

The main purpose of the ASGC is to enable statistics to be produced on a useful and comparable basis. In this context 'useful' means representing geographical areas for which statistical information is required by users of statistics.

It is worth noting that the geographic areas now incorporated in the ASGC have been used by the ABS for many years prior to the construction of the ASGC. The ASGC resulted from the rationalisation and standardisation of the previous spatial unit coding schemes.

It should be borne in mind when using the ASGC, that in classifying statistics according to the ASGC, it is not usually the individual items of data that are classified, but the statistical unit, eg the establishment location, household or person (the latter by their place of residence) to which the statistics relate. Data about the units are then aggregated and presented in statistical tables according to the classification categories relevant to the units involved.

Nature of the ASGC

The ASGC is a system for the classification of statistical units by geographical areas.

Common types of statistical units so classified are households in population censuses and surveys, and estab-

lishment locations (eg individual farms, mines, factories and shops) in economic censuses and surveys.

Once these units have been classified (ie assigned ASGC codes), statistics can be compiled and published (subject to normal confidentiality restraints) for the geographical areas in which the units are located.

Spatial units of the ASGC

The ASGC Structural Chart (see page 4) depicts the ASGC in terms of all of its various structures. The spatial units for the structures of the ASGC are as follows:

States and Territories (S/Ts) encompass the geographic areas of the six Australian States and two mainland Territories.

Statistical Divisions (SDs) are large, general purpose regional type spatial units used widely in the compilation of ABS statistics. SDs are an aggregate of SSDs (and SLAs) and in turn make up each State and Territory without crossing State or Territory boundaries.

Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) are used as an intermediate, general purpose regional type spatial unit.

Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) must consist of one or more Census Collection Districts (CDs) and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia. They can be local government areas, or parts thereof, or any unincorporated area. The major areas of Australia which are unincorporated include the northern parts of South Australia, most of the Northern Territory and all of the Australian Capital Territory. The SLA serves as the smallest spatial unit for the coding, compilation and publication of economic, social and demographic statistics (other than those collected in population censuses).

Census Collection Districts (CDs) are the smallest type of spatial unit in the ASGC and the smallest area building blocks of which all other ASGC spatial units are composed. They have been designed for use in population censuses and are delineated for each census. As a consequence, they are not current at any other time. At the time of the 1986 Census of Population and Housing Australia was divided into 29,632 CDs.

Major Statistical Regions (MSRs) cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They do not cross State/Territory boundaries and serve the same purpose as Statistical Regions (of which they are composed), but at a broader level.

Statistical Regions (SRs) were designed primarily as sufficiently large regional type spatial units suitable for the presentation of both population census and labour force statistics. The minimum size of the regions, in terms of population, is 147,000. Each SR consists of one or more Statistical Region Sectors.

Statistical Region Sectors (SRSs) consist of one or more SLAs.

Statistical Districts (S Dists) represent the more important,

predominantly urban areas of Australia outside the capital city SDs. They consist of one or more SSDs and in some cases straddle SD and S/T boundaries.

Legal Local Government Areas (Legal LGAs) consist of one or more SLAs and are the geographic areas of incorporated local government councils such as cities, towns and shires. Collectively Legal LGAs cover only part of Australia.

Statistical Retail Areas (SRAs) consist of one or more SLAs within SSDs. SRAs are updated for each Census of Retail Establishments and are used as the smallest type of spatial unit for publication of retail and certain services industry statistics.

Urban Centres and (Rural) Localities (UC/Ls) are defined for each Census of Population and Housing and consist of one or more whole adjoining CDs with urban characteristics and represent, in the case of Rural Localities, population clusters of between 200 and 999 people and in the case of Urban Centres, population clusters of 1,000 or more people. Because of their nature they sometimes straddle SLA, Legal LGA, SSD and other ASGC spatial unit boundaries.

Sections of State are delineated for each Census of Population and Housing. Each Section of State represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographic areas with particular urban characteristics, with the rural balance constituting another Section of State. At the 1986 Census there were four Sections of State distinguished within each State and three Sections of State distinguished within each Territory.

Structure

The ASGC spatial units relate to each other in a hierarchically structured way. They indicate for example, that Census Collection Districts (CDs), the smallest spatial units and area building blocks in the ASGC, form the lowest or most detailed hierarchic level of the classification and add without gaps or overlaps to Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) which, in turn, represent another higher hierarchic level and add without gaps or overlaps to Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) etc.

However since some ASGC spatial unit types do not re-

late to each other in this way (because they cut across each other as is the case with some legal LGAs and SSDs) it is not possible to fit all ASGC spatial unit types into a single hierarchy.

Although the ASGC is the principal Australia-wide geographical classification of the ABS, it cannot for technical and other reasons, incorporate all spatial unit types for which the ABS produces statistics in response to user needs, such as postcode areas and electoral divisions. These form part of the broader classification framework of which the ASGC is the core and the largest and most important part.

Since 1988 the ABS has undertaken a complete review of its statistical geography with the aim of improving the relevance to users of ASGC spatial units and the usefulness of geographically classified data provided by the ABS. Changes recommended as a result of this review, including revised criteria for delimiting Census Collection Districts (CDs) for the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, and the revised spatial units for use in the dissemination of data from the Census will be incorporated in the Census 1991 edition of the ASGC Manual which will be published early in 1991.

The hierarchical arrangement of the ASGC Main Structure for the 1991 Census is as follows:

- 8 States/Territories
- 65 Statistical Divisions
- 197 Statistical Subdivisions, and
- 1354 Statistical Local Areas.

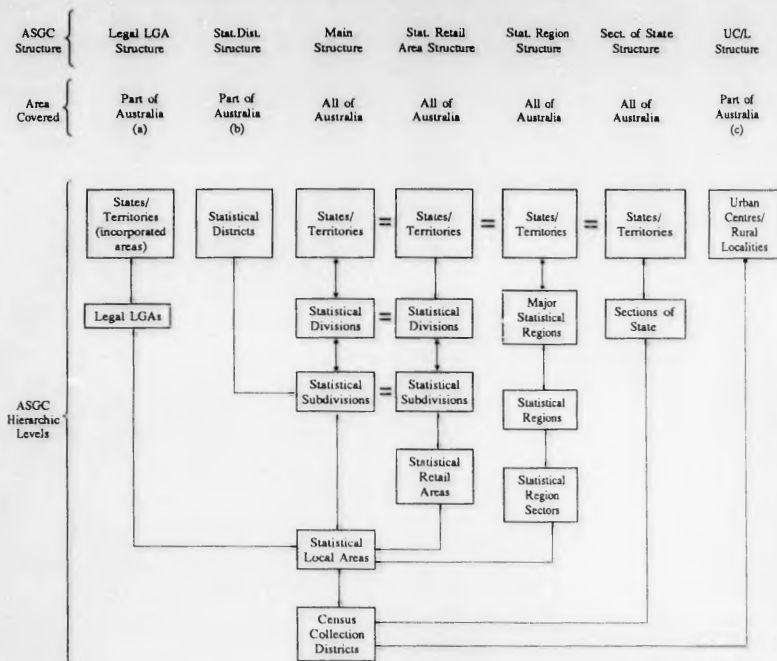
Further information

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Manual (1216.0; \$75.00) 1991 Edition.

Phone enquiries

Supervisor
Area and General Classification
Telephone (06) 252 5888

ASGC STRUCTURAL CHART



NOTES/SYMBOLS

- (a) The incorporated part of Australia.
 (b) The part of Australia covered by all Statistical Districts.
 (c) The part of Australia covered by all Urban Centres/Rural Localities.
 = means equality between adjoining levels.

↔ means that the spatial units in adjoining hierarchic levels are related to each other by aggregation or disaggregation.

ASCCSS

Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics

Introduction

The Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS) is a classification of countries based on the concept of geographic proximity. It groups countries into progressively broader geographic areas on the basis of similarity in terms of their social, cultural, economic and political characteristics. The ABS intends to use ASCSS in its own statistical work and urges its use by other government agencies and private organisations classifying demographic, labour and social statistics by country.

Purpose of the classification

The classification is intended for use whenever demographic, labour and social statistics are classified by country. For example, the classification should be used when collecting, aggregating and disseminating data relating to personal characteristics such as country of birth, country of residence, country of citizenship, etc. The classification is not intended for use in classifying economic statistics by country. It is not intended for classifying related concepts such as the ethnicity of individuals or the language spoken by individuals.

Units of ASCSS

The base units in the classification are 'countries'. The 'countries' identified in the classification are of four types:

- independent countries (excluding their dependencies, external territories, etc.)
- overseas dependencies, external territories, bailiwicks, etc., of independent countries

- units which are recognised geographic areas, the ownership or control of which is in dispute, and
- administrative subdivisions of a larger country unit as described above.

All independent countries are identified in the classification. Other 'country' units are identified if they are considered to be significant in terms of the major purposes for which the classification has been developed.

Structure

The classification contains three levels:

- The third and most detailed level consists of the base units which are discrete 'countries' as described above. The classification consists of 247 third level units.
- The second level of the classification comprises 24 minor groups, which are regions consisting of a group of countries similar in terms of social, cultural, economic and political characteristics.
- The first and most general level of the classification comprises 9 major groups. These are formed by aggregating proximate minor groups and therefore comprise countries which are only broadly similar in terms of social, cultural and political characteristics.

The major groups of the classification are:

- 1 Oceania and Antarctica
- 2 Europe and the USSR
- 3 The Middle East and North Africa
- 4 Southeast Asia
- 5 Northeast Asia
- 6 Southern Asia
- 7 Northern America
- 8 South America, Central America and the Caribbean
- 9 Africa (excluding North Africa)

One, two and four digit codes are assigned to the first, second and third level units of the classification respectively. The first digit identifies the major group in which the country or minor group is contained. The first two digits taken together identify the minor group in which each country is contained. The following example illustrates the coding scheme:

Major group	2	Europe and the USSR
Minor group	22	Southern Europe
Country unit	2207	Italy

Further information

Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS) (1269.0; \$20.00)

Phone enquiries

Assistant Director
Social Classifications and Standards
Telephone (06) 252 5736

ASIC

Australian Standard Industrial Classification

Introduction

The ASIC is the standard classification used by the ABS for the collection, compilation and publication of statistics by industry.

Purpose of the classification

The ASIC was developed as part of an integrated statistical system and provides a standard framework for classifying establishments (eg. individual mines, shops, factories, etc) and other statistical units by industry in official statistics, ensuring that each establishment is classified to the same industry in all statistical collections in which it is included.

Notion of industry

The fundamental concept embodied in the ASIC is that relating to 'industry'. In the ASIC an industry can be represented by any one of the four levels of the classification (described below) and is defined as an entity consisting of all the establishments classified to it.

The most detailed level of the classification, the ASIC class, is defined in terms of a specified range of activities, designated as primary to that class. Similarly, each ASIC group is defined in terms of the activities designated as primary to the classes within that group, and so on. An establishment which is mainly engaged in activities which have been designated as primary to a particular class is classified to that class, whether or not the establishment is also engaged in other, i.e. 'secondary', activities.

It is important also to note the essential distinction between an industrial classification such as the ASIC and other classifications relating to commodities or occupations. In the ASIC, activities are designated as primary to a particular industry (ie. grouped together under a particular ASIC class heading) on the basis of a known association of such activities at establishments, as opposed to grouping on the basis of similarity of the activities themselves.

Data classified according to the ASIC can generally be converted to conform with the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC).

Structure of the classification

The 1983 ASIC employs a 4-level hierarchic structure consisting of 13 divisions (at the broadest level), 50 subdivisions, 129 groups and 466 classes. The following industry divisions are represented at the broadest level of the classification:

- A Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
- B Mining
- C Manufacturing
- D Electricity, Gas and Water
- E Construction
- F Wholesale and Retail Trade
- G Transport and Storage
- H Communication
- I Finance, Property and Business Services
- J Public Administration and Defence
- K Community Services
- L Recreation, Personal and Other Services
- M Non-Classifiable Economic Units

(For an example of ASIC structure see page 7).

Current review

The ASIC is currently being reviewed and it is expected that new editions will be available late in 1991.

Further information

ASIC Volume 1 — The Classification (1201.0; \$23.00)

ASIC Volume 2 - Alphabetical Index of Primary Activities (1202.0; \$10.70)

Associated products

ASIC Volume 1 — The Classification on Magnetic Tape (1236.0; \$350.00)

ASIC Volume 2 — Alphabetical Index of Primary Activities on Magnetic Tape (1238.0; \$350.00)

ASIC Volume 1 — The Classification on Floppy Disk (1237.0; \$300.00)

ASIC Volume 2 — Alphabetical Index of Primary Activities on Floppy Disk (1239.0 \$230.00)

Phone enquiries

Supervisor
Industry Classification
Telephone (06) 252 5204

STRUCTURE OF ASIC (An Example)

At the division level the main purpose is to provide a limited number of categories which will provide a broad overall picture of the economy.

DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING

Subdivisions provide somewhat more detailed categories for broad analytical purposes, than are provided at the division level.

SUBDIVISION 21 : FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO

Groups provide a narrower category. Group 218 consists of 5 classes of which beer manufacturing is one.

Group	Class	Title and Description
218		BEVERAGES AND MALT
	2186	BEER
		This class consists of establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing, bottling or canning beer, ale, stout or porter.
		Primary Activities
		Ale mfg* Porter mfg
		Beer mfg (except non-intoxicating beers) Stout mfg

218 BEVERAGES AND MALT

The individual classes of the ASIC should represent industries which are economically significant and important in terms of user interest

2186 BEER

This class consists of establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing, bottling or canning beer, ale, stout or porter.

Primary Activities

Ale mfg*	Porter mfg
Beer mfg (except non-intoxicating beers)	Stout mfg

* Manufacturing

ASCC

Australian Standard Commodity Classification

Introduction

The Australian Standard Commodity Classification is used to classify commodities (ie. goods and services) produced by industries.

The first edition of this classification was published for the year 1975-76. Progressively enhanced editions have been produced and published for the years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1984-85.

No further editions of the ASCC were published until 1989-90 because of interruptions to the manufacturing census since the 1984-85 year, and the rebasing of the component commodity classifications of the ASCC on new international standards.

The ASCC as developed to date covers transportable goods only and presents the range of such commodities used in the collection and publication of ABS statistics for the agriculture, mining and manufacturing industries.

Nature and purpose

The ASCC is aimed at improving:

- comparability between production, import and export statistics
- links between commodities and industries, and
- comparability between Australian and international commodity classifications.

The ultimate purpose of the ASCC is to facilitate the use of commodity statistics by governments and private organisations in, for example, the analysis of market shares; the relationship between employment, industry structure and tariff provisions; studies of import competition and replacement; and the conduct of trade and tariff negotiations.

By formally presenting production commodity items in a complete classification, and by showing the links to the

underlying international standard classifications and to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), the 1989-90 ASCC provides users and suppliers of ABS commodity data with a reference to the definitional basis of the commodities concerned. The 1989-90 edition is an interim classification pending the completion of reviews of both the Harmonized System (HS) and the ASIC. (For an explanation of the Harmonized System and the ASIC refer to pages 12 and 6 respectively.)

The next edition of the ASCC due for release in 1993, will cover all goods and services.

Structure

Previous editions of the ASCC have grouped commodities within an industry of origin broad structure, defined by the ASIC. The 1989-90 edition groups commodities according to the broad structure of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Revision 3.

With a small number of exceptions, the ASCC is compatible with the SITC down to its 3-digit level. The SITC is compatible with the HS in that SITC categories are formed from the 6 digit HS categories. The hierarchy of categories in the SITC is considered most appropriate for economic analysis purposes. See page 13 for a fuller explanation of the SITC-HS relationship.

Correspondence between international standards and individual production commodities can be identified by reference to the SITC and HS concordances which run adjacent to the production item listing.

Within the detailed classification SITC is used as a structural device on the left hand side, and as a definitional device in combination with the HS codes on the right hand side of each page. Units of quantity applicable to each production item and the ASIC industry of origin code are also given.

The ASCC comprises:

- 9 Sections (1 digit)
- 63 Divisions (2 digits)
- 249 Groups (3 digits)
- 3044 Items (These are 3, 5, or 7 digit codes for Mining, Manufacturing and Agriculture respectively.)

An example of the structure of the detailed classification is shown on the following page.

Further information

Australian Standard Commodity Classification (Revised)
— *Transportable Goods 1989-90* (1254.0; \$85.00)

Phone enquiries

Supervisor
Commodity Classification
Telephone (06) 252 7469

STRUCTURE OF ASCC (An Example)

DIVISION 81: PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS; SANITARY, PLUMBING, HEATING
AND LIGHTING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS, N.E.S.

SITC	ASCC	Description	UQ ¹	ASIC	SITC	HS
8		MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES				
81		PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS; SANITARY, PLUMBING, HEATING AND LIGHTING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS, N.E.S. ²				
811		PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS				
811.0		Prefabricated buildings				
	811.01	- Of wood or timber framed	NR ³	2535	811.00p	9406.00p ⁴
		- Of steel or steel framed:				
	811.02	- - Garages, carports, garden sheds	NR	3141	811.00p	9406.00p
	811.03	- - Transportable buildings	NR	3141	811.00p	9406.00p
	811.04	- - Other (eg hangars, farm machinery sheds, hay sheds)	NR	3141	811.00p	9406.00p
	811.05	- Of aluminium or aluminium framed	NR	3142	811.00p	9406.00p
	811.06	- Other (eg concrete bus shelters)	NR	2874	811.00p	9406.00p
812		SANITARY, PLUMBING AND HEATING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS, N.E.S.				
812.1		Boilers (other than those of heading 711) and radiators, for central heating, not electrically heated, and parts thereof, of iron or steel; air heaters and hot air distributors (including distributors which can also distribute fresh or conditioned air), not electrically heated, incorporating a motor-driven fan or blower, and parts thereof, of iron or steel.				

- (1) UQ — unit of quantity
 (2) N.E.S. — not elsewhere specified
 (3) NR — not required
 (4) p — part

ATFCC

Australian Transport Freight Commodity Classification

Introduction

The Australian Transport Freight Commodity Classification (ATFCC) and the Australian Pack Classification (APC) (described below) are related classifications and are often used in conjunction with each other.

Both classifications were jointly developed by the Department of Transport and the Australian Bureau of Statistics in association with other interested bodies. The ABS prepares and publishes annual revisions.

Nature and purpose

The Australian Transport Freight Commodity Classification is a commodity classification which provides a systematic arrangement of goods which are judged to be important in terms of their impact on Australia's transport network which includes transportation by sea, rail, road, air and pipeline. It has been devised to facilitate standardised classification of goods carried by these modes of transport to and from Australia and within Australia.

Because of the importance of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) (see page 13), in relation to the recording of the movement of goods via sea and air (both by overseas and coastal traffic) both the ASCC and the ATFCC are based fundamentally on that classification. Whereas the ASCC is broadly structured according to the 3-digit level of the SITC (Rev 3), the ATFCC is broadly structured according to the 2-digit level of the same version of SITC. At this broad level of aggregation, it would be possible to compare commodities produced, imported and exported, with the movement of these goods by various transport modes.

The ATFCC is designed to be used by the organisations responsible for recording information on cargo or freight movements relevant to Australia's transportation services.

This classification may be used in conjunction with other classifications (such as origin, destination and routes of consignment, pack type of cargo defined for example by

the Australian Pack Classification, freight handling methods, freight and wharfage charges) and has been designed with these uses in mind.

The classification is designed to facilitate the use of commodity data by organisations involved in transportation planning and in the design, control and monitoring of the operations of transport facilities.

Structure

In its structure, the ATFCC uses the 10 sections of the SITC (Rev 3) at the highest level. At the second level, the ATFCC divisions correspond to SITC (Rev 3) divisions except for ATFCC division 99.

- At the 4-digit item level of the classification there are 300 commodity categories.
- At the 3-digit group level there are 156 categories.
- These groups are aggregated into 67 divisions (2-digits).
- These divisions are then aggregated into the 10 sections which are the broadest level of the classification.

In the light of user needs, the selection of items for specification was made primarily by identifying:

- the more important commodities (by mass or volume) transported to and from Australia
- commodities requiring particular kinds of transport handling facilities
- the types of cargo/freight packaging used, and
- commodities of significantly different densities and other physical characteristics.

AUSTRALIAN PACK CLASSIFICATION (APC)

The Australian Pack Classification (APC) is used for classifying units of freight transported by any transport mode, or moved through any port, depot or freight terminal.

The APC categorises freight in terms of its most immediately discernible units (eg freight in bulk, containers, etc), insofar as they have implications for handling, transportation, and administration.

This classification is therefore aimed towards the operations side of the transport industry, where the provision of transport and handling equipment and the levying of freight charges is not related to individual commodities, but on a unit load basis.

Further information

Australian Transport Freight Commodity Classification (ATFCC) & Australian Pack Classification (APC) (1210.0; \$27.00)

Australian Transport Freight Commodity Classification (ATFCC) on Floppy Disk (1256.0; \$60.00)

Phone enquiries

Supervisor
Commodity Classification
Telephone (06) 252 7469

STRUCTURE OF ATFCC (An Example)

ATFCC			
Division	Group	Item Title	Additional Information
SECTION 8 : MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES			
81		Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	
	811	8110 Prefabricated buildings	
	812	8120 Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	INCLUDE central heating boilers and radiators (not electrically heated); air distributors (not electrically heated) EXCLUDE electrical parts
82	820	8200 Furniture and parts thereof	New and second-hand furniture (not household effects) of all materials and parts thereof; furniture designed for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary practices; mattresses, and similar stuffed furnishings
83	830	8300 Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	INCLUDE shopping bags, satchels, brief cases, wallets, etc.
84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	
	841	Articles of apparel	New apparel (outer garments, under garments)
		8411 Knitted or crocheted	
		8412 Other apparel	
	843	8430 Clothing accessories	Handkerchiefs, shawls, scarves, ties, gloves, etc.
85	850	8500 Footwear	New footwear INCLUDE gaiters, spats, leggings, cricket pads, etc. of any material and parts thereof
87	870	8700 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	INCLUDE meters and counters, n.e.s.; medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.;
88	880	8800 Photographic apparatus equipment and supplies; optical goods n.e.s.; watches and clocks	INCLUDE cinematographic films (exposed and developed)

(1) n.e.s. — not elsewhere specified.

STRUCTURE OF APC (An Example)

1 FREIGHT IN BULK

11 Dry/Solid

12 Other

121	Liquid (include slurry and melted but exclude gas in liquid state)
122	Gas (include liquified gas)

HS

Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System

Introduction

On 1 January 1988 Australia adopted a new international classification system, the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HCDCS) for describing goods involved in international trade. The HCDCS, or Harmonized System (HS) for short, forms the basis for administering Australia's imports and exports and for the collection and presentation of foreign trade statistics.

All import and export transactions are reported to the Australian Customs Service (ACS) according to the following two classifications, which are extensions of the HS.

Import statistics are collected according to the Combined Australian Customs Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature (commonly referred to as the Harmonized Tariff) which replaced the old Customs Tariff and the Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC).

Export statistics are collected according to the Australian Harmonized Export Commodity Classification (AHECC), which replaced the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC).

The HS is also used in defining categories of domestically produced goods as detailed in the Australian Standard Commodity Classification (ASCC) (see page 8).

Structure

The HS has a 6 digit structure reflecting commodities that are significant in world trade. Australia's import and export classifications at the 6 digit level are identical to the HS and consequently, to the foreign trade classifications used by other countries that have adopted the HS. (For an example of the HS structure see page 14.)

The hierarchical arrangement of the HS categories is as follows:

- 21 sections
- 96 chapters at the 2 digit level
- 1241 headings at the 4 digit level
- 5019 subheadings at the 6 digit level

Purpose

The HS has been developed to:

- provide international uniformity in classifying and coding goods
- update the previously used Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) to reflect technological developments and changes in the pattern of internationally traded goods, and
- simplify the collection, analysis and comparison of foreign trade statistics.

As a signatory to the Harmonized System Convention, Australia is obligated to collect and publish trade statistics according to all the codes of the HS with the exception of confidential data. There is provision to extend the HS to meet the specific needs of local data users where they require finer level data.

The HS is supported by a four volume set of explanatory notes which defines its categories.

Australian Harmonized Export Commodity Classification

Structure

The Australian Harmonized Export Commodity Classification (AHECC) extends the international 6 digit HS code by adding 2 digits to provide a fine level of statistical dissection.

Purpose

The AHECC has been developed for the identification of exports by the ACS and for the collection and compilation of export commodity statistics by the ABS.

Combined Australian Harmonized Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature

Structure

The Harmonized Tariff extends the international 6 digit HS code by adding 2 digits for use by the ACS where different import duty rates apply to certain goods under a particular 6 digit item and 2 final digits (making a total of 10 digits) to provide a fine level of statistical dissection.

Purpose

The Harmonized Tariff has been developed both for administering the duty provisions of the Customs Tariff Act

1987 and for the collection and compilation of import statistics by the ABS.

Relationship of HS to Standard International Trade Classification (Revision 3)

The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) was developed by the United Nations Statistical Office, primarily for economic analysis purposes. As such, it groups commodities to provide aggregates for classes of goods such as foods, raw materials, chemicals, machinery, etc. The hierarchy of the HS is oriented more towards the requirements of custom administration activity.

The third revision of the SITC, known as SITC (Rev 3), was developed to keep the SITC in step with the HS and was introduced with the HS on 1 January 1988. SITC (Rev 3) is used by the ABS for dissemination of broad level import and export statistics. Categories in the SITC (Rev 3) are composed of one or more whole HS items thereby permitting the direct reaggregation of data collected according to the HS. (See table below for an example of this relationship.)

The hierarchical structure of the SITC (Rev 3) is as follows:

- 10 sections
- 68 divisions at the 2 digit level
- 262 groups at the 3 digit level
- 1033 subgroups at the 4 digit level
- 3122 basic headings at the 5 digit level

Further information

Australian Harmonized Export Commodity Classification, (1233.0; \$65.00)

Australian Harmonized Export Commodity Classification Microfiche (1235.0; \$35.00)

Combined Australian Customs Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature issued by the Australian Customs Service.

Phone enquiries

Supervisor
Commodity Classification
Telephone (06) 252 7469

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SITC (REV 3) AND HS (An Example)

SITC (REV 3)

SITC SUB-GROUP 075.2 — SPICES (EXCEPT PEPPER AND PIMENTO)

<i>Sub-group Number</i>	<i>Basic Heading Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>HS Equivalent</i>
075.2	075.21	Vanilla	0905.00
075.2	075.22	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers, neither crushed nor ground	0906.10
075.2	075.23	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers, crushed or ground	0906.20
075.2	075.24	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems)	0907.00

STRUCTURE OF HS (An Example)

AUSTRALIAN HARMONIZED EXPORT COMMODITY
CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 02 — VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

CHAPTER 09 COFFEE, TEA, MATE AND SPICES

Heading no.	HS code	Export Statistical Item	Unit of Quantity	Description
0905	0905.00	0905.00.00	kg	VANILLA
0906				CINNAMON AND CINNAMON-TREE FLOWERS:
	0906.10	0906.10.00	kg	— Neither crushed nor ground
	0906.20	0906.20.00	kg	— Crushed or ground
0907	0907.00	0907.00.00	kg	CLOVES (WHOLE FRUIT, CLOVES AND STEMS)

COMBINED AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF AND STATISTICAL NOMENCLATURE

SECTION 2 — COVERS VEGETABLE
PRODUCTS

Section 2

Chapter 9/4

SCHEDULE 3

CHAPTER 9 — COFFEE, TEA, MATE AND
SPICES

Reference number	Statistical Code/Unit	Goods	Rate
0905.00.00	20 kg	VANILLA	Free
0906		CINNAMON AND CINNAMON-TREE FLOWERS	
0906.10.00	21 kg	— Neither crushed nor ground	Free
0906.20.00	22 kg	— Crushed or ground	Free
0907.00.00	23 kg	CLOVES (WHOLE FRUIT, CLOVES AND STEMS)	Free

Any queries concerning the Harmonized Tariff down to the 8 digit level (ie duty level) should be directed to Australian Customs Service.

NOTE: Detailed linkages exist for HS and AICC for pre 1988 data.

SISCA

Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia

Introduction

The Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia (SISCA) is a system for classifying institutional units, i.e. enterprises and households, by broad economic sectors in national accounts and related statistics.

Purpose of the classification

The main purpose of the classification in national accounts statistics is to classify transactors of the national income and outlay account and the national capital account into sectors according to differences in their financial role and behaviour. This is done to facilitate the provision and analysis of sectoral statistics on the sources and uses of disposable incomes and capital funds.

The classification is also used in other statistical series for such purposes as:

- classifying enterprises to the public and private sectors of the economy, e.g. in employment statistics,
- determining the scope of Australian Government Finance Statistics (GFS),
- classifying public sector enterprises in Government Finance Statistics (GFS) to relevant sectors and subsectors; and
- determining the sector boundaries of the capital expenditure collections.

Units of the 1987 edition of SISCA

The appropriate statistical units for classification according to the SISCA are institutional units i.e. enterprises and households. Enterprises and households are economic transactor type units which, for statistical purposes, are broadly defined as follows:

An enterprise is defined as a unit covering all the operations in Australia of a single operating legal entity. Typical examples include companies, partnerships, trusts, individuals (as sole traders), government departments and statutory authorities. This definition applies to both the private and public sectors.

A household in the context of national accounts is essentially an entity (other than a non-profit organisation) which, as a unit, receives income and uses all of it for private final consumption expenditure and saving (ie after payment of taxes and other transfers).

Structure

The classification is primarily based on the institutional sectors recommended by the UN in a "A System of National Accounts".

The Sectors and Subsectors of the SISCA are:

Corporate Trading Enterprises

- Private Corporate Trading Enterprises
- Public Trading Enterprises
- Commodity Marketing Authorities
- Other Public Trading Enterprises

Financial Enterprises

- Private Financial Enterprises
- Public Financial Enterprises
- Reserve Bank
- Other Public Financial Enterprises

General Government Enterprises

Households and Other Private Enterprises

- Households
- Private Unincorporated Trading Enterprises
- Private Non-profit Institutions Serving Households

Non-Resident Enterprises in Australia

The Sectors and Subsectors of SISCA are derived as shown on the following page.

The concepts of "enterprises", "public sector", "private sector", "residency" and "non profit institutions", referred to in the classification, require lengthy definitions which are provided in the published version of SISCA (Cat No. 1218.0).

Part 1 of the publication explains the principles on which the classification is based and part 4 gives guidelines on resolving difficult classification problems and on using the classification.

Current review

The SISCA is currently being reviewed in the light of changes made to the economic units model used by the ABS, proposed changes to the SNA, and user requirements. The review is expected to be completed in late 1991.

Further information

Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia 1987 (SISCA) (1218.0; \$5.50)

Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics Australia (1217.0; \$22.50)

Phone enquiries

Supervisor
Integration Development
Telephone (06) 252 5448

DERIVATION OF INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS OF THE SISCA

SISCA CODES

Resident Institutional Units	Households	Households	Households	Households	Households	Households	CORP. TRADING ENTERPRISES	100					
	Enterprises	Private Enterprises	Private Non-profit Institutions	Private Non-profit Institutions	Private Non-profit Institutions	— serving Households	Private Corp. Trading Enterprises	110					
			Private Business Enterprises	Private Unincorp. Trading Enterprises	Private Unincorp. Trading Enterprises	— serving Trading Enterprise	Publ. Trading Enterprises	120					
						— serving Financial Enterprises	— Commodity Marketing Authorities	121					
							— Other	122					
		Public Enterprises	Public Business Enterprises	Public Business Enterprises	Public Fin. Enterprises	Public Trading Enterprises	Public Fin. Enterprises	FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES	200				
								Private Finance	210				
								Public Finance	220				
								— Reserve Bank	221				
						— Other	222						
Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	GEN. GOVT. ENTERPRISES	300					
							Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	HOUSEHOLDS AND OTHER PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	400
												Households	410
												Private Unincorp. Trading Enterprises	420
Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Private NPIs serving Households	430					
							Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	Non-resident Enterprises in Aust.	NON-RESIDENT ENTERPRISES IN AUST.	500

CMGFS

Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia

Introduction

The classifications contained in the Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia (CMGFS) are applied to enterprise units of the non-financial public sector and their transactions. The non-financial public sector comprises general government enterprises such as Commonwealth and State government departments as well as public trading enterprises such as TELECOM and electricity operations of State and local governments.

The statistical unit used in government finance statistics is the enterprise. Each government department, statutory authority and local government authority is generally treated as a separate enterprise. In some cases, however, notably local government authorities, these units have been 'split' to form more than one unit where the original unit engages in a mixture of trading and general government activities.

The CMGFS contains two types of classifications - 'enterprise or unit' level classifications and 'transaction' level classifications.

The main classifications applied to enterprise units are:

- institutional sector (ie general government, public trading enterprise)
- level of government (ie Commonwealth, State, local), and
- administrative sector (ie budget, non-budget).

The principal classifications applied to transactions data are the Economic Transactions Framework (ETF), the Taxes, Fees and Fines Classification (TFFC) and the Government Purpose Classification (GPC). This brief overview will only outline these three major classifications.

ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS FRAMEWORK (ETF)

The ETF is modelled along standards promulgated by the International Monetary Fund. It is designed to group transactions of the non-financial public sector in a manner which facilitates the study of the macro-economic impact of government transactions in the economy. It also provides the basic building blocks to derive the aggregates to be incorporated into the Australian National Accounts.

Structure

The ETF has a hierarchical structure, with the top four levels (Sections) representing the following basic government finance statistical aggregates:

- Current outlays
- Capital outlays
- Revenue and grants received, and
- Financing transactions.

The four Sections are further dissected into 22 Groups, 52 Subgroups and 150 Classes.

TAXES, FEES AND FINES CLASSIFICATION (TFFC)

The TFFC is used to classify in detail all transactions which have been classified by the ETF as either taxes, fees or fines received. It therefore provides a supplementary dissection of these transactions according to the type of tax, fee or fine collected by governments.

Structure

In the TFFC the five tax Groups represent the 'base' upon which taxes are levied, following substantially the OECD tax classification. The tax Groups are:

- Taxes on income, profits and capital gains
- Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force
- Taxes on property
- Taxes on provision of goods and services, and
- Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities.

A sixth Group is used for the classification of fees and fines. Groups are further subdivided into 21 Subgroups and 68 Classes.

GOVERNMENT PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION (GPC)

The GPC, which closely follows the United Nations 'Classification of the Functions of Government' (COFOG), classifies selected government transactions in terms of the purposes for which they are made. In conjunction with the ETF, the GPC provides information on the socio-economic effects of government transactions. It is especially useful in establishing the trends in government outlays on particular purposes over time.

The main transactions which are classified by the GPC are current and capital outlays of both general government and public trading enterprises, including grants and advances received by them.

Structure

The GPC has a three level structure with:

- 14 major groups (top level)
- 59 groups (second level), and
- 122 subgroups (lowest level).

The purposes served by governments can be viewed as falling under the following four headings:

- general government services (major groups 01 - 03)
- community and social services (major groups 04 - 08)
- economic services (major groups 09-13) and
- other purposes (major group 14).

Further information

Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia 1989 (1217.0; \$22.50)

Phone enquiries

Supervisor
Public Finance Investigations
Telephone (06) 252 6117

STRUCTURE OF PRINCIPAL CMGFS CLASSIFICATIONS (Examples)

ETF	GPC(a)	TFFC(b)
Section		
Group	Major Group	Group
Subgroup	Group	Subgroup
Class	Subgroup	Class
1 Current outlays		
11 General government final consumption expenditure		
111 Gross current expenditure		
1115 Purchases of goods and services	01 General public services	
	016 General services	
	0161 General economic, social and statistical services	
3 Revenue and grants received		
31 Taxes, fees and fines		
311 Taxes		
3111 Direct taxes received		1 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains
		11 Income capital gains taxes levied on individuals
		111 Personal income tax

(a) Applied to: all ETF Section 1 (current outlays) and Section 2 (capital outlays) classes; a small number of ETF Section 3 classes for property income and intra-sector grants; all ETF 4 (financing transactions), Group 41 (intra-sector advances (net)) classes. (b) Applied only to ETF Section 3, Group 31 classes.

ASCO

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations

Introduction

The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) is a skill based classification of occupations developed in Australia as a national standard for the production and analysis of labour force statistics, human resources management, education planning, the listing of job applicants and vacancies, the provision of occupational information and for vocational guidance.

Purpose of the classification

The purpose of ASCO is:

- to identify a set of occupations covering all jobs in the Australian economy
- to define those occupations in terms of a number of selected attributes, and
- to group those occupations on the basis of their similarity into successively broader categories for purposes of statistical description and analysis.

Units of ASCO

The individual unit of classification is typically a job, which is defined as the set of tasks, performed by a given worker in a given establishment.

An occupation is then defined as a set of jobs identical with sets of tasks.

In the real world, every job is a little different. In practice an occupation is a collection of jobs sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for classification purposes.

Structure

The structure of ASCO is based on kind of work and defined in terms of two broad criteria - skill level and skill specialisation. (For an example of ASCO structure see page 21.)

The ASCO structure encompasses four distinct levels of aggregation. The categories defined at each level are mutually exclusive and jointly exhaustive of all occupations:

- At the base level there are 1079 individual occupations covering all jobs in the Australian labour force.
- At the second level of aggregation there are 282 unit groups each containing a defined set of occupations.
- At the third level of aggregation there are 52 minor groups each containing a number of unit groups.
- At the fourth level of aggregation there are eight major groups:

Managers and Administrators
Professionals
Para-Professionals
Tradespersons
Clerks
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers
Plant and Machine Operators, and Drivers
Labourers and Related Workers.

A six digit code has been developed to represent the four levels of classification described above. An example is set out below.

LEVELS IN THE STRUCTURE

Level	Code	Title
Major Group	4	Tradesperson
Minor Group	44	Building Tradesperson
Unit Group	4401	Carpenters and Joiners
Occupation	4401-11	Carpenter

Most of the applications of ASCO require the coding of information about a particular job to the classification in an accurate, consistent and efficient manner. Accordingly a well defined, rule-based, structured coding system has been developed to accompany the classification.

The coding system is available in both manual and computer assisted forms. The computer assisted version of the system, known as ASCO EXPERT, preserves the significant gains in data quality achieved by the manual system, while reducing the costs of coding in large scale statistical collections.

ASCO EXPERT combines the coder's ability to interpret responses with a microcomputer's fast searching and matching capabilities and ability to implement a complex set of rules. This results in substantial improvements in coder efficiency, better inter-coder consistency and a reduction in the amount of training required. The system functions on IBM XT, AT or PS/2 compatible microcomputers.

Further information

A detailed explanation of all ASCO products is provided in the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Information Paper* (1221.0; Free). A list of these products is shown below.

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Statistical Manual (1220.0; \$15.00)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — Statistical Classification (1222.0; \$25.00)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — Occupation Definitions (1223.0; \$25.00)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — EXPERT Coding System, Unit Group Level, Version 5.0 on Floppy Disk (1224.0; \$500.00)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — Manual Coding System, Unit Group Level (1225.0; \$25.00)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — EXPERT Coding System, Occupation Level, Version 5.0 on Floppy Disk (1226.0; \$600.00)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — Manual Coding System, Occupation Level (1227.0; \$50.00)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — Keyword Index of Unit Group Tasks (1228.0; \$20.00)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — Keyword Index of Occupation Tasks (1229.0; \$25.00)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — Structural Lists on Floppy Disk (1240.0; \$60.00)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — Keyword Index of Structure Titles on Floppy Disk (1241.0; \$80.00)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — Structure and Group Definitions on Floppy Disk (1242.0; \$100.00)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — Occupation Definitions on Floppy Disk (1243.0; \$160.00)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — Coding Index, Unit Group Level: Alphabetic and Numeric Order on Floppy Disk (1245.0; \$60.00)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) — Coding Index, Occupation Level: Alphabetic and Numeric Order on Floppy Disk (1247.0; \$60.00)

Census 86 — Australian Standard Classification of Occupations/Classification and Classified List of Occupations: Link (2182.0; \$10.00)

Phone enquiries

ASCO Hotline
Telephone (06) 252 5757

ASCO UNIT GROUP DEFINITIONS (An Example)

The unit group definitions are presented in the following format:

UNIT GROUP CODE AND TITLE	4401 CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
A lead statement specifying the boundaries of the group in terms of broadly stated tasks.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS construct, erect, install, renovate and repair wooden structures and fixtures used in internal and external building frameworks, dams, bridges and theatrical sets. They may supervise, or receive training in, occupations in this unit group.
Under the heading SKILL LEVEL is a statement specifying the skill level for the unit group, expressed in terms of formal education, previous experience and on-the-job training. Special requirements, such as licensing, are also indicated under this heading.	<p>SKILL LEVEL</p> <p>The entry requirement for this unit group is a trade certificate in carpentry and/or joining. State Licensing Boards may require self-employed tradespersons to be registered.</p>
Under the heading TASKS include is a list of primary tasks performed in the occupations included in the unit group.	<p>TASKS include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determining details of work from plans and specifications • selecting appropriate timber and materials • cutting timber to size using hand or power tools • assembling and installing fixtures and structures • checking the accuracy of work with a square rule and spirit level
Under the heading OCCUPATIONS is a list of occupation titles included in the unit group. There are three categories of occupation titles: Principal Titles are the official titles used to designate occupations in ASCO. They are printed in bold type and accompanied by the occupation level code.	<p>OCCUPATIONS</p> <p>4401-01 Supervisor, Carpenters and Joiners</p> <p>4401-11 Carpenter Fixing Carpenter (s) Formwork Carpenter (s) Prop and Scenery Maker (s) Shop Fitter (s)</p> <p>4401-13 Joiner Joinery Patternmaker (s) Joinery Setter-out (s)</p> <p>4401-91 Apprentice Carpenter and Joiner Apprentice Carpenter (s) Apprentice Joiner (s)</p>
<p>Specialisation Titles are commonly occurring titles referring to a subset of jobs belonging to the occupation designated by the Principal Title. These jobs involve the performance of specialised tasks rather than the broader range of tasks usually performed in the occupation. They are designated by (s).</p> <p>Alternative Titles are commonly used synonyms of the Principal Title. They are designated by (a).</p>	
Under the heading RELATED OCCUPATIONS is a list of related occupations contained in other unit groups.	<p>RELATED OCCUPATIONS</p> <p>4901 Wood Machinists and Turners 4903 Cabinetmakers 4905 Other Wood Tradespersons</p>
Under the heading COMMENTS are items of relevant information not given elsewhere.	<p>COMMENTS</p> <p>Materials other than wood may be used, such as plastic laminates, perspex and metals.</p>

ICD

International Classification of Diseases

Introduction

The World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is used by the ABS for the collection, compilation and publication of disease and injury statistics.

The ICD is revised approximately every 10 years. The Ninth Revision is currently in use, and was adopted from 1979. The Tenth Revision is expected to be introduced from 1 January 1993.

Purpose of the Classification

The ICD enables classification of diseases and injury at fine levels of detail. The ICD is principally used by the ABS in classifying causes of death. It is also applied to occupational health and safety data for occupational diseases and occupational injuries. Other past ABS uses include disease/injury coding for hospital morbidity collections and health surveys.

Concept of the Classification

For mortality coding, the concept of the underlying cause of death is used, which the World Health Organization (WHO) has defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than to the nature of the injury.

Structure of the Classification

The Ninth Revision of the ICD consists of 17 Chapters containing disease and injury classification presented in a

hierarchical structure. The classification also includes other supplementary classifications, definitions and WHO recommendations.

The following represents the disease/injury Chapter level of the ICD and the supplementary classifications included.

- I Infectious and Parasitic Diseases
- II Neoplasms
- III Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, and Immunity Disorders
- IV Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs
- V Mental Disorders
- VI Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs
- VII Diseases of the Circulatory System
- VIII Diseases of the Respiratory System
- IX Diseases of the Digestive System
- X Diseases of the Genitourinary System
- XI Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium
- XII Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue
- XIII Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue
- XIV Congenital Anomalies
- XV Certain Conditions originating in the Perinatal Period
- XVI Symptoms, Signs and Ill-defined Conditions
- XVII Injury and Poisoning

- Supplementary Classification of External Causes of Injury and Poisoning
- Supplementary Classification of Factors influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services
- Morphology of Neoplasms

Further information

*International Classification of Diseases
1975 Revision Volume 1
World Health Organization*

*International Classification of Diseases
1975 Revision Volume 2 Alphabetical Index
World Health Organization*

The classifications can be obtained from the Australian Government Publishing Service.

Phone enquiries

Assistant Director
Health Section
Telephone (06) 252 5975

STRUCTURE OF ICD (*An Example*)

ICD		
Chapter	Code	Title
VI	320-389	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS
	330-337	Hereditary and degenerative diseases of the central nervous system
	331	Other cerebral degenerations
	331.0	Alzheimer's disease
	331.1	Pick's disease
	331.2	Senile degeneration of brain
	332	Parkinson's disease
	332.0	Paralysis agitans Parkinsonism or Parkinson's disease: not otherwise specified idiopathic primary
	332.1	Secondary Parkinsonism Parkinsonism: due to drugs syphilitic

ANCO

Australian National Classification of Offences

Introduction

The Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) has been developed by the ABS for use in the preparation of statistics by crime and justice agencies in all States and Territories.

Purpose of the classification

The purpose of the ANCO is to provide a framework for classifying offences for statistical purposes, which is able to be applied at various levels of detail by police, courts, legal aid, correction and other agencies involved in crime and justice.

Units of ANCO

The ABS has developed the ANCO from a draft classification (DANCO).

Offences are defined in legislation and in documents of the relevant agency and therefore no attempt is made in the classification to define the elements or circumstance which constitute an offence.

In all cases the offence as described in source documents is the offence to be classified.

The main factors taken into consideration in developing the classification were:

- the need to provide a classification usable in different areas of crime and justice
- differing legislation in individual States and Territories and Federal legislation
- the homogeneity of groupings in terms of the nature of constituent offences
- the need to separately identify offences of particular interest
- the incidence of particular offences.

The ANCO uses a divisional, subdivisional and group breakdown with a three digit numbering system at the group level. The following ANCO divisions are represented at the broadest level of the classification.

Division 1 Offences against the person including acts endangering life generally.

Division 2 Robbery and extortion.

Division 3 Breaking and entering, burglary and unlawful entry; fraud, forgery and false pretences; and other offences involving theft.

Division 4 Property damage and environmental offences.

Division 5 Offences against good order.

Division 6 Drug offences (excluding theft of drugs).

Division 7 Driving, motor vehicle, traffic and related offences.

Division 8 Other offences.

Division 9 Child welfare matters. (This division contains only one group and is for use in court statistics.)

Structure

The classification comprises eight divisions for offences divided into 30 subdivisions and 148 groups plus a division for child welfare matters containing only one group for use in court statistics.

Subdivisions are national items applicable to all States and Territories. Groups are also national items where possible.

It is not envisaged that the requirements for national data will require extension beyond the three digit level.

State and Federal agencies are free to utilise additional digits in classifying offences for their own purposes.

The use of additional digits enables State agencies to identify offences of particular significance to the State in question. This does not impair national comparability at the three digit level.

No attempt has been made to structure the classification in order of seriousness of offences and while the order adopted may appear at first glance to reflect seriousness this should not be assumed. (For an example of ANCO structure see page 25.)

Further information

Australian National Classification of Offences (1234.0; \$3.80)

Phone enquiries

Director
National Crime Statistics Unit
Telephone (03) 615 7382

STRUCTURE OF ANCO (*An Example*)

The ANCO Division, Subdivision and Group breakdown

DIVISION 2 ROBBERY AND EXTORTION

SUBDIVISION 22 BLACKMAIL AND EXTORTION

Attempts, aid and abet, conspiracy to, or accessory before the fact to an offence are classified to the relevant offence group.

GROUP 221 BLACKMAIL AND EXTORTION

Attempt extortion by threats
Blackmail
Demand with menaces
Demand property/money with written threats
Demand property with threats and with intent to steal
Extortion

Some items at group level will not apply to all agencies eg. the details of type of building for offences of break and enter will be available for police statistics but most likely will not be available for statistics in respect of courts, correction and other agencies.

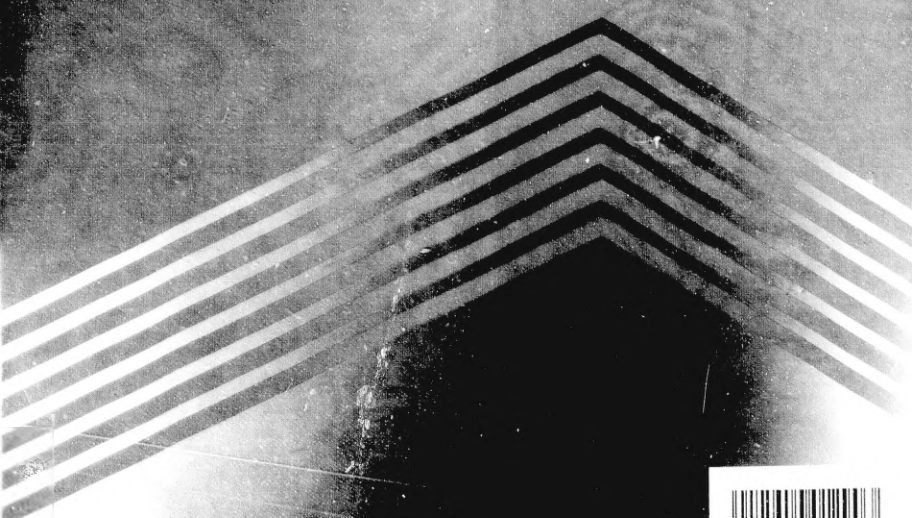
Any particular factors relevant to both the structure and application of ANCO are notified in the Explanatory Notes to divisions, subdivisions and groups.

APPENDIX : OTHER PRINCIPAL CLASSIFICATIONS USED BY THE ABS.

<i>Classification Group</i>	<i>Classification Title</i>	<i>Contact Officer & Telephone Number</i>
Institutional Units	Type of Legal Organisation (TOLO)	Supervisor, Business Register, (06) 252 6137
	Level of Government	} Supervisor, Public Finance, (06) 252 6117
	Administrative Sector	
Commodities	Source Destination Classification	} Supervisor, Reference Data and Classification, (06) 252 6241
	Broad Economic Categories (BEC)	
	Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)	
	Input-Output Commodity Classification (IOCC)	} Supervisor, Input-Output, (06) 252 6910
	Materials Used Classification	
	Household Expenditure Survey Commodity Code List (HESCCL)	Supervisor, Household Income and Expenditure, (06) 252 7375
	Agricultural Commodity Classification	Supervisor, Agricultural Statistics System, (06) 252 5335
Buildings	Retail Trade Commodity Classification	Supervisor, Retail Census, Small Business, (06) 252 6726
	New Functional Classification of Buildings	Supervisor, Building and Construction, (06) 252 6665
Financial Assets and Liabilities	Type of Assets and Liabilities	} Supervisor, Private Finance, (06) 252 7110
	Type of Deposits and Advances	
Travel	Type of Visitor (Domestic, International)	} Supervisor, Tourism, Freight and Energy, (06) 252 6348
	Type of Consumers (Tourist, Excursionist)	
	Purpose of Visit (Holiday, Business, Other and Not Known)	
Road Traffic Accidents	Nature of Accidents (Fatal accidents, Injury accidents, Persons killed, Persons injured)	} Supervisor, Vehicle Surveys and Transport Activity, (06) 252 6120
	Type of Road	
	User Involved (Drivers, Passengers, Pedal cyclists, Pedestrians)	
Labour Force Attributes	Labour Force Status	} Supervisor, Labour Force Estimates, (06) 252 6565 Supervisor, Population Census Processing and User Services, (06) 252 6002
	Employment Status	
	Hours Worked	
	Mode of Travel to Work	

APPENDIX : OTHER PRINCIPAL CLASSIFICATIONS USED BY THE ABS — *continued*

<i>Classification Group</i>	<i>Classification Title</i>	<i>Contact Officer & Telephone Number</i>
	Wages and Earnings	Supervisor, Employment and Earnings Project, (06) 252 7418
	Labour Costs	Supervisor, Labour Costs, (06) 252 5936
Industrial Accidents	Type of Accident (e.g. burn, fall)	Supervisor, Health Statistics, (06) 252 6426
	Nature of Injury (e.g. fracture, dislocation)	
	Bodily Location (e.g. hand, mouth)	
	Agency of Accident (e.g. mechanical equipment)	
Industrial Disputes	Cause of Dispute	Supervisor, Labour Income and Disputes, (06) 252 6572
	Duration of Dispute	
	Method of Settlement	
Education	ABS Population Census Classification of Qualifications	Supervisor, Social Classifications and Standards, (06) 252 5736
	Level of Educational Attainment	
	Field of Study	
	Type of Student	
	Type of Institution	
Welfare	Australian Standard Welfare Activities Classification (ASWAC)	Supervisor, Social Classifications and Standards, (06) 252 5736
Families, Households and Other Social Groups	Household Type	Supervisor, Population Census Processing and User Services, (06) 252 6002
	Household Income	
	Family Type	
	Offspring Type	
	Family Income	
	Dwelling Type	
Other Attributes	Religion	Supervisor, Population Census Processing and User Services, (06) 252 6002
	State of Usual Residence	



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